DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months " 3 " TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months No subscriptions received on any other terms

TELEGRAPHIC

than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCTION:

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Heavy Firing at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jah. 30.

The bombardment of Sumter ceased at dark last night—one hundred and fifty-six shells in all having been thrown, of which one hundred and twenty-nine struck. It was renewed in the morning with athirty, a one hundred and a two hun dred pounder parrot, and a ten inch Columbiad. The flag staff was shot dowayesterday, but was replaced by three of the garrison under a rapid and accurate fire, the men repeatedly waving the flag in the face of the enemy, and waving their hats in triumph after planting the flag. The bombardment has continued steady all day, the fire being mostly directed on the western wali.

The following are the only casualties since re opening the fire : Lt. J. C. Logan, head slightly Private J. H. Heffrey, 23d Ga., in the back slight ly; Private Hansford, 6th Ga., fractured arm, severely.

Victory in Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Jan. 30. Gen. Martin attacked the enemy on the 28th, and after a stubborn fight drove them from the field, they retiring in the direction of Sevierville. The enemy's Cavalry have undoubtedly been reinforced. Persons from Knoxville represent the small pox as raging there.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.

The House to-day passed a bill that the act to but an end to substitution shall not apply to any armers or planters engaged on the fifth instant in fthe production of grain, provisions or family supplies. The principal provision of the bill heretofore reported, by 44 yeas to 31 nays; also passed the billthat all officers, soldiers and seamen per manently disabled for line duty shall be retired but rank, pay and emoluments shall continue till the end of the war, or as long as it continues re-

tired civil The scretary of War may assign them to such duty as they are able to perform, and all vacancies caused by retired officers shall be filled in the same way as cases by death or resignation.

The House held open session all day, from which it's supposed it has taken action on the important matter of secret session. In the Senate a bill was introduced to place in service all male free negrees between 18 and 50 as laborers, teamsters, etc-Referred to Military Committee. A memoial from Dr. Gibbes, President of the Press Asr ociation, in behalf of the Press of the Confederate States, praying Congress to pass no act to curtail the efficiency of the Press, was presented by the President of the Senate -referred to the Military Committee. The Senate passed a resolution of thanks to the North Carolina soldiers who had re-volunteered for the war.

From Mobile.

Mobile, Jan. 30. The Evening News has a special dispatch from

Como, with Northern and Washington papers to-

the 24th. They say that Longstreet has been reinforced, and with 20,

600 men, is moving on Knoxville.

Heavy skirmishing has began. Grange retreated, and Morgan, with 5,000 cavalry, designs an invasion into Kentucky, with a view to draw the Federal troops into East Tennessee. All the troops at Lexington are ordered to the front. . The Legislature of Kentucky has had several

unsuccessful ballots for Senator-Guthrie a head. Johnston's army is positively known not to exceed 30,000, and extremely deflicient in rations. The rebels are concentrating near Port Hudson and Baton Rouge. The pickets are close to our

The fleet is fitting out at New Orleans, con jectured to be a combined military and naval advance up Red river. Rumors of the evacuation of Richmond are gaining credit. Memphis Bulletin of the 27th says there is a movement on foot that creates more consternation at Richmond than any thing during the war.

Gen. Buckland is in command at Memphis. Negroes are doing picket duty.

A large number of troops are going South-des. tinafion said to be Mobile. Scofield is to assume the command in East Tennessee of Rosencrans army.

New York papers contain a letter from Maximillian to Almonte in which he accepts the The cars on the Charleston Road were fired

on Monday near Pocahentas, the engineer was [Bear in mind this is Yankee news.]-En.

. [SECOND DISPATCH.] MOBILE, Jan. 30.

A special dispatch has been received by the Register and Advertiser dated Corinth, January 27th says the 12th Mssissippi regiment, Col. Wm. M. Judge, entered Corinth at sunrise this morning, and captured a quantity of wine, and the Yankees left as they entered.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Mobile, Jan. 30. The Court House was burned this forenoon .-The fire was kindled in the attic. The county records were saved, being in the lower story, which was fire proof. The Library, &c., in the second story, were also saved.

Later from Charleston. CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.

The enemy keeps up the bombardment of Sumter by day, but ceases at dark; one hundred and fifty-nine shots were fired on Saturday, of which one handred and thirty-eight struck. No damage | at Leignitz; it was a "poor sinner's song" of of consequence done to the fort.

The enemy renewed his fire upon the city at 9 o'clock Saturday night-shots averaging every ten minutes, and still going on. One hundred and one shells fixed at the city up to 5 o'clock this evening. Firing on Sumter to-day averages one in every five minutes, directed mostly at the Wesf angle of the Fort. No change in the position o the fleet.

OLD SERIES,) VOL. Ve

The Raleigh Standard.

object of the proposed Convention is not to

secele, but to protect the rights of the State

against the common government, and to aid that

government in obtaining an honorable peace."

Who can believe this, in the face of the Stand-

ard's own emphatic declaration (which it has

been very cautious of late not to repeat) that

the object was to enable North Carolina to take

her own affairs into her own hands, and that if

she should do so, the key-stone of the arch

would be removed and the whole Confederacy

wouldand e Who, we demand, after such de-

claration, can believe that there is any other

purpose than again to put in practice the

But suppose the purposes to be what the

Standard now avows, what are they? To pro-

tect the rights of the State against the yankee government? No; but against the Confederate

government! To aid the Confedorate govern-

ment in carrying on the war into which the

Editor of the Standard voted us, and to which

he pledged "the last dollar and the last man"?

No, again; not to help carry on that war, while it actually exists; but to aid in obtaining what

it calls an honorable peace, but which there is

too much reason to believe means a dishonorable and ruinous peace-a peace at the price of

subjugation, honor, property and life! And

yet the Standard has the effrontery to assert

that it has not assailed the Confederate govern-

ment, and has not favored, in the remotest

sense, the despotic government of Lincoln!

That desputic government is under obligations

to the Standard for many favors. Its Editorials

and communications have been caught up and

printed by millions at the North, where they

have encouraged the yankees as much or more

than they have discouraged true men at home.

The Standard falsely pretends that we do not

represent it correctly. We have from time to time given our readers its own words, (general-

ly copying its articles in full) which is more

than it does for us in return. A case in point

occurs in the article on which we are comment-

ing: We said, in substance, some weeks ago,

that if the Standard's party could do so dis

honorable and suicidal an act as to make a

separate peace with Lincoln, North Carolina

would become a great battle field, and if the

vankees should, as they undoubtedly would, at-

tempt to assail the Confederacy through North

Carolina, the Confederacy would, as a matter

of self-defence, be obliged to keep them off by

taking armed possession of the State. Who

doubts that? or who could complain of it? It.

would be a necessity, brought on by the treason

of the Standard and its coadjutors. But the

Standard misrepresents us by giving a part only

Interesting, if True.

some time last week among a portion of the ne-

Our informant says that a Colonel of an Af-

rican Regiment, while drilling it, found one

of the men obstinate, and, taking his musket from him, used some harsh language. The

negro replied insolently, and the commander

killed him. This excited the anger of the rest

of the regiment, and they rushed on the whites

and slaught red several of them. They also charged a battery, took possession of it, and

turn d it on the whites. A courier was imme-

diately dispatched to Vicksburg for reinforce-

ments. Two brigades were sent, on a double

quick, to the scene of action. They charged

and re-took the battery from the negroes, and

turning the guns on them, managed, by grape

and canister, to kill and wound between four

and five hundred. We also learn that nearly

all of the negro soldiers have been sent up the

Mississippi, to what point our informant did

not know. Three of them, belonging to the

brother-in-law of our informant, came back to

their owner's plantation after this affair, beg-

ging to be pardoned and promising to be faith-

ful. They had escaped from the massacre.-

Our Informant heard the reports of the guns

We have so much doubt of rumors from the

direction of the Mississippi that we are slow

to believe anything from that quarter that is

not entirely credible. This statement seems to

us to have that quality, and accordingly we give it to our readers. We believe that it is

We also learn from the same genneman that

there was an important rumor when he left,

which was supposed to be unqestionable.-

That is that Col Ike Harrison had captured

some twelve or fourteen Yankee transports at

Milliken's Bend, and destroyed them, after tak-

ing out such stores as he could conveniently

carry with him. The report, we may say,

was admitted to be true by Yankee soldiers,

near whom our informant resides. The con-

sequence of the loss of the transports was that

the price of flour within two days rose in Vicks-

HYMNS IN BATTLE. -At the famous battle

of Leutheen, one of Herman's hymn's was rais-

ed by a regiment before going into the fight,

and one after another took it up, until all the

columns were singing it as they advanced.—
"Shall! I silence them?" the General asked,

as he rode up to the stern heroic King Fritz.

'No, with such soldiers God will give me the

victory," and leaping down among the ranks

and crying, "Now, children, in God's name," he led them into battle. When the battle was

won, the field was strewn with dead and

wounded. It was night, and the soldiers were

weary. Then one began to sing a hymn of

thanksgiving, the bands joined in, and present-

ly it rose from the army in a full and mighty

chorus that reached and greatly moved the

King, who turned round, exclaiming: "What

a power there is in seligion!" It was at the

great batttle of Leipzig that Gustavus Adol-

phus sung, with his army, Luther's Carmen

Heroicum, and after that, kneeling on the field,

he thanked God for the victory in a stanza of the same hymn. The Te Deum won the fight

tle of Frankenhausen, and brave Earl Olden-

burg trinmphod at Drakenburg by the song of

Charleston is to be occupied by the Yankee

in sixty days from December 30th, "if every's

So says the correspondent of the Boston Herald.

things works according to the plan laid out."

uther's that the peasant raised before

Simeon.

burg from \$16 to \$18 a barrel.

substantially true.

and the screams of the massacred negroes.

of what we said :- Fayetteville Observer.

The Mobile Register says: We

a gentleman who arrived from

the Mississippi, and for whose

vouch, that a serious insurred

gro troops near Vicksburg ?

Standard's old doctrine of secession?

The Raleigh Standard asserts that "the

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1864.

From the Columbia South Carolinian. The Old North State.

Few States in our young Confederacy have been accredited less, none maligned more, during this struggle, than the neighbor access our Northern border. On every great battlefield her story has been written in the bloods foot-prints of her soldiers; in every great emergency that has tightened the sinews of the country, she has sood shoulder to shoulder with her sisters; in all the viciositudes of the war, her patriotism has been "weighed in the balance" and not found wanting; while from the beginning, her noble veterans in the field. and her intelligent population at home, have ever been among the first and foremost to maintain unsullied the common flag of the nation. Her industry has supplied to the Confederacy no inconsiderable proportion of the materials of war, and her enterprise in supplying from foreign depots the necessities of her troops, has rendered her measurably independent of even the general Government. Old and young are enlisted heart and soul in the cause for which all are contending; and the national love which we still find manifested among the laboring classes, planters and professional men, be they at home or in the army, is, we believe, as true, firm, pure and reliable as that which dignifies the people of any State in the Confederacy. We speak of

the masses. It is an unquestionable, a mournful fact, that there exists in North Carolina another class of individuals and another sentimentwhich God forbid we should ignore—as distinet from that above described as night is from day. We say sentiment—it is rather a delusion—a cheat that has been forced up in the duetile minds of an innecent, unsuspecting, susceptible yet ignorant people, until permeating whole communities in the backwoods of the State, and corrupting individuals in her cities, the plastle material now takes any shape that the curning will of the demagogue may suggest. Let alone, this class would have proven as any other in their adher ce to the doctrins of the nation; but influenced, as they have been, by appeals to passion, pride and prejudice, artfully interwoven with a pretended adherence to the cardinal principles of the South, they have become the meanest alloy that ever debased an epoch.

It is the leaders, however, more than the followers-the bell-wethers of this flock-whom we would hold responsible, and point out to the scorn of the world. The man or men who, in a crisis like the present, when the nation is writhing for existence, palsies the public heart by undermining the patriotism of the people. allures by promises that are made to the ear but broken to the hope, talks of reconciliation that will never come, hints mysteriously of subjugation, diminishes confidence in our re sources, and, in a word, foments dissatisfaction. which only awaits an opportune moment to break out in undisguised hostility-such a man, no matter how cloaked his designs, how concealed his subterfuges, is an arch renegade, whose reward will never be complete until he dangles from the gallows or rots in a cell.

Remember him, the villain, righteous Heaven! In thy great day of vergeance blast the traitor, And his pernicious conseel, who, for wealth, For power, the pride of greatness or revenge, Would plunge his native land in civil war.

Could our language be heard in every harmlet of the State, we would tell these misguided people of North Carolina that their hopes of re-construction are baseless as a dream : that the indignation of the country is aroused against these Esaus, who would sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage; that their heroes in the field already discard them as serpents in our Eden land; that they are disgracing the patriots at home, and making the bright name of their ancient mother "a byeword and reproach" throughout the world. We would then counsel them to follow the voice of reason; to break loose from the foul influences that have coiled around their heart : to tear down from their high places the m.n who are damning and bedeviling their vital interests, and to listen to the sage counsels of the real-leaders of the people and patriots of the land who are living in their midst.

In conclusion, we would remark to our own public that, while discussing the unhappy condition of affars in North Carolina, they should always draw a broad line of distinction between the good and the bad, the true and the false; ever rememering that the great majority of Southern hearts which beat in the old North State are as firm in their devotion to the Confederacy now as they have been throughout her glorious past.

Invasion of North Georgia and Western North Carolina -- Barbarity of the in-

A correspondent of the Atlanta Register, writing from Walhalla, S. C., January 24th

This point is the terminus of the Columbia and Anderson Railroad, and verges upon the confines of North Georgia and West North

I presume you have heard of the recent invasion of Western North Carolina and a small portion of Towns county, Ga., by a column of Yankee cavalry 1500 in number. They came from East Tennessee and entered North Carolina through the county of Cheerokee. They were stopped by the want of subsistance for themselves and horses, and the frequent assaults upon them in their forages by the Carolina Home Guards and a portion of the Indian forces of Thomas' Legion, then scouring the mountains in quest of bushwhackers. In their invasion and retreat, as usual they pillaged indiscriminately and carried off with them many negroes, horses, cattle food andclothing. But the climax of their atrocities was the capture of wo Confederate soldiers at home upon furloughs, whom they delivered over to the merciless bush whackers of West North Carolina and East Tennessee, who immediately shot them. The names of these

two soldiers were young Colbert and Davidson. Our government ought to retaliate at once by having shot three Yankee prisoners. These diers. I know them well. Since then the bushwhackers of this county, of Cherokee and
Union, Ga., have murdered in the presence of
his family, Lieut. Colonel W C. Walker, of
Thomas' Levion, while on a pricitation of the bushward at the next Term of this Court and plead, men were estimable citizens and valiant sol-Thomas' Legion, while on a visit to see the same. His son an officer in the same Legion, Mr. Young, on Valley river, Col. Davidson's son, and several others whose names I have forgetten. The fact is, such is the wantof organized discipline, concert of action, arms and ammunition in many instances and ignorance of military warfare, that the Home Gaards in

the Northern tier of counties in Georgia and those of West North Carolina are incompe-tent to resist a respectable force of Yankee invaders or to purge the country of bushwhackers and roving marauders, Dr. Young, of Blairsville who commanded the militia of Union county, and was a most gallant and efficient officer, I am, informed, from the inadequacy of his forcee, has resigned his position and gone to Richmond to inform the government of the melanchely condition of this portion of Georgia and N Carolina and its probable invasion and subjugation by Yankee raiders, or permanently by an army force this spring. These counties afford the easiest and speediest access to North Georgia, West North Carolina and North-west South Carolina, and its gateways should be defended against the enemy, as it could readiy be done by stationing a small but efficient force in the defiles of the mountains.

. Miscellaneous.

20 Recruits Wanted.--The undersign-ed has been authorized to receive Twenty Recruits for Captain Galloway's company.

This Company is organized under a special order from the Secretary of War, for local duty at Salisbury, N. C., during the war. Persons who are non-conscripts, juining this Company, are not liable to be taken out after they become liable to field service. Recruits under eighteen years of age are not liable to be taken out after they become eighteen. For further information, address me at Smithfield, N. C.

Application must be made immediately. W. R. SNEAD, Recruiting Officier.

Oxford Female College. The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks. Tuition in each school \$60. Piano rent \$15. No extra charges. Board varies with provisions.

Oxford, N. C. North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14th instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro.

J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.

O. G. PARSLEY, Jr.,

ALEX'R OLDHAM,

Wilmington.

J. H. MILLS.

Wilmington. ALEX'R OLDHAM, W. D. SMITH. W. D. SMITH, DUDLEY NICHOLS, Durham's

J. R. GREEN, Durham's WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.
The Directory then proceeded to elect their officers, as, follows:

icers, as, follows:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Esq., President.

J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.

W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.

BUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory. tory, the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer, or desposit in Bank to his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Phose wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue

certificates of tock.

DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y.

Durham's, Jan'y 20th, 1864.

1-d2w.

Small Pox Notice. -- As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be

Vaccinated free of charge. Surgeon General.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Lenoir county, on the 19th of July, last, a negro boy aged about 11 or 12 years, who says his name is Calvin, and that be belongs to Samuel Woodley, of Wilmington N. C., who for-merly resided in Washington Co., N. C. Said boy is very black and quick spoken, and says he for-merly belonged to Samuel Spruill, of Washington county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and tak; him away, or be will be dealt with as the law directs. WM. FIELDS, Sh'ff Lenoir Co. Kinston, N. C., Nov. 26, 1863.-wtf

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY ... The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to MAJ. W.M. GORDON, Sup't. Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

Wanted to purchase .-- A good Piane Apply at this Office.

Diano for Sale ... I have for sale at Rocky Mount, N. C., an excellent Rosewood Piano, of Boswell's manufacture. T. H. GRIFFIN. Agt. Bocky Mount, N. C.

Cloves and Socks Wanted. -- I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of filoves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received. EDWARD WARREN.

Surgeon General, N. C. Notice. - On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the month I shall send a special agent to the Arms of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., ed free of charge.

Dec. 22, 1853-d3m

EDWARD WARREN,
Surg-Gen'l N. C.

Notice .-- A limited rumber of recruits N will be received in the lst N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to comfurnished. For turther information as to com-panies, &c., apply to Col Mallett. commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g. Geo. S. Dewer, Ad'jt.

GEO. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt.

\$25 REWARD.--I learn that Cely, a \$25 negro woman belonging to the estate of Gen. Branch, is runaway. She is a small mulatto woman, about 27 years old. She has large eyes, and most of her front weeth are decayed; bushy and most of her front seeth are decayed; bushy hair. I will give \$25 for her delivery to me, and \$25 for proof to convict the person who harbora her. She is about Raleigh, where she has a large number of relations and friends. I-dlw W. A. BLOUNT, Ja. Admintra'r.

NORTH CAROLINA, IN EQUITY. In the case of "Mrs. Jane Boylan, John H. Boylan, and others, against George W. Mordecai, Executor of William Boylen, Weldon E. Boylan, Sarah Boylan, and others," filed to Spring Term, A. D., 1864, of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake, and State of North Cardina, for the purpose of taking an account and any increase. answer or demur to said Bill, or it will be taken pro-confesso, and heard ex parts as to them. Done at office, in the City of Raleigh, this the 9th day of January, A. D., 1864. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

BLANKS
Executed with neatness and dispatch at this OFFICE.

- VOL, I-No. 6.

For Sale or Rent. TOTEL FOR SALE .-- I OFFER AT PRI-vate sale the large new Hotel in the town of ouisburg, and located just east of the Court-house. july 4.—tf.

H. HARRIS. H. HARRIS.

Refeigh and the vicinity.—The late John Kane, native of Ireland, and formerly a resident of this lity, having died intestate, leaving no wife nor pheritable blood surviving him, the real estate whereof he died seized and possessed, has become a seckeat, and by operation of law vested in the University of this State.

Wherefore notice is hereby given to all whom any concern, that in pursuance of the Acts of

may concern, that in pursuance of the Acts of he General Assembly in such case, and by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by a Ordinance of the Beard of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, I shall proceed to make sale of said property for the benefit of said institution. The property consists of 4 tenaments, being parts

The property consists of 4 tenaments, being parts of lots No. 112, 114, 128, all adjacent to each other, at the junction of Blount and Martin streets in this city. The buildings are all new and 2 of the dwellings are handsome two-story houses.

Also a tract of land situate about 4 miles southwest of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Laurens Hinton, Esq., and others, containing it is said, 300 acres, pretty well improved, and abounding in excellent timber, fire-word, &c.

The sale will be by public auction on Wednesday, the 10th day of February next, on the premises in the city, at which place, also, the plantation will be sold. Terms liberal.

The tenants are notified that the rents from the death of the deceased must be paid to the under-

death of the deceased must be paid to the undersigned, as agent aforesaid. CHAS. MANLY. Kaleigh, Jan. 18, 1864-codtd

Miscellaneous.

Notice....Is hereby given that on Saturday, the 30th inst, I shall attend at the Court House to distribute the bags placed in my hands for the purchase of the Rock salt. All who have bags there will please attend.

THOS. G. WHITAKER,

22t - Salt Commissioner for Wake Co.

Grand Ball will come of at the A Collins' House, Kittrell's Depot, on the night of Thursday the 4th of February next, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Hospital Fund of this State. Terms of admission \$20 per head. D. McD. LINDSAY, head. 2-1w Proprietor.

The Sale of the Real Estate of the late John Kane, advertised to be made on the 10th day of February next, is postponed until further notice. Persons desiring to rent the premi-ses in town and country for the current year, can make application to the undersigned without de-lay. CHAS. MANLY, · For the University Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1864.

emale Seminary at wake Forest A Will be opened on Thursday, 4th, February next: under the control of Professors Revall and Simmons. Instruction will be given in all branche summons. Instruction will be given in all orange as usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition per Session of 20 weeks, \$75; Music, \$50; use of Piano, \$10. Board and washing \$500 per Session, each student furnishing lights, towels, I pair sheets and two pillow cases. Board at \$10 per month, paid in provisions at old prices (corn \$1 per bushel, beauty \$1.25 to per bushel, beauty \$1.25 to per bushel, wheat \$1,25, bacon, lard and butter each 25cts per pound,) greatly preferred. Payment for Board and Tuition in advance. No unreadable deductions. Students will bring any text books in their possession.

Payetteville, January 13, 1864-Wanted.

A tady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayetteville. Address, Fayetteville, N. C.

Mrs. H. W. Miller. By the Month, Daily board do jan 16-dif

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,) RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864. The following circular from Bureau of

of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned. COL. MALLETT. By order Comd't Cons. for N. C. E. J. HARDIN, Alj't.

> BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,) RICHMOND, Jon. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR } No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts .- The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & J. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information. ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE, Y

RICEMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864. I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. & current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment

liable to military setvice. Freedoms to enforment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided —

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by 3rd. No person made liable to service under this

order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteer ed; and no volunteer will be received in any com-pany except on such certificate,

III. Persons who fail to make selection, accord-ing to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to exist-

ing regulations.

IV, All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.

(SIGNED)

S. COOPER,

(Sienes) Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l. Early and vigorous action will be enjoined or the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without de-lay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation,
II. Persons presenting applications for special

exemption, with any show of merit will not be golested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON,

e. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. O. Payetteville Observer, Wilmington Jour-nal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wades-boro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chron-icle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one

DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVERTISEMENTS will-be inserted at Two polities per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obitmaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be exscuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly s can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Tonacript Office. Raleigh, January 23, 1864. The annexed order is published for the is formation of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order

Commanding Conscripts for N. C.

E. J. Hardin, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE, 1 RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864. Veneral Orders, }

No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all per-

acTS.

AcT to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Con-

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any sucstitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

An Acr to put an end to the Exemption from billitary Service, of those who have heretofore durnished Substitutes.

WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are aile to

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having funished a substitute; but this act shall not be so cristined as to affect persons who, though not lieble to render military service, have, neverthelest, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

5th. 1864.]
[1] Persons rendered liable to military service by of reation of the preceding acts, are placed on the

A ts of Congress.

II. Persons herein rendered liable to military

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military activice are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling sticers; and all who delay beyond the lst day of February 1844, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein in de liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 10 h April 1862: provided, the company chosen dis not at the time of volunteering reach the nimum number allowed; and upon such comn ximum number allowed; and upon such comfit in the enrolling officer a certificate to, the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will b received into any company except on such certicate. Persons who fail to make their selection, ay the time of enrollment, will be assigned accord-

ing to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling efficers

1 be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of
the days before reporting to the camp of instruc-

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conso ipts under this order, will pass through the ong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be as-

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforce-VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subt to a revision, under instructions from the reau of Conscription; and if found to be imper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General. Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and A heville News copy until February 15th and send

Yonfederate States of America, Engl-peer Department, District Cape Fear Wil-Ligton, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves exployed as laborers on the land defences near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorin d and prepared to pay the same at his office, on t rescond floor of the building next above Meares

log Store, Market Street,
Persons executing Powers of Attorney will erve the following form-their signatures, in cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and r aned in duplicate, or they may be witnessed be-

PORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. , of ____, do hereby appoint _____,
____, my true and lawful Agent to sign reconts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confed coate States of America, for the services of my si ves employed as laborers of the land defences at ---, during the month of ---, 186 Witness, my hand and seal, at ---, this -

(Signed in duplicate.) Witnesses :

The signatures of colored persons should be wit-There must be separate duplicate l'owers of A torner for each month. Blank forms can be h. I upon application at this office. W. H. JAMES. Jan. 20, 1864-1-tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Office North Carolina Railroad Company, Vance, January 1, 1864.—Dividend No. 6. The Beard of Directors of this Company have d related a Dividend of six per cent. on their cap-itel stock, payable in Confederate Currency, on s it after the first day of February next, at this

o ce. Transfer Books will be closed from this d the until the day of payment.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Ja.,

l'ayetteville Arsenal and Arméry, November 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wasted, 100 Mounted Riffemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riffemen for service in this vicility, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be recrived for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12. p. month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or b.d-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the
A senal.

F. L. CHILDS, Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post. dec 16dtf.

(1 urgeon General's Office, Raleigh Jan.,) 16, 1864. A medical examining board, cons. Ling of -

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon H. H. HAKRISS,
will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Mon-

dpy, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Priday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Inesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of

At Whiteville, in Columbus county, on Saturay, February 3th.
At Elizabeth Town, in Blades county, on Tuesas all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor Vapes:

PANET: EDWIN WARREN,

A. M. GORMAN, Editor.

: MONDAY February 1, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Favetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

It gives us very great pleasure to inform our readers that, after the present issue of The Confederate, Hon. DUNCAN K. MCRAE . will be associated with us in the Editorial conduct of the paper. Col. McRae is well known throughout the whole South as ore of the ablest and most accomplished writers and speakers in the country; and the simple announcement we have made will give assurance to the public, that his Editorials will make The Confederaie one of the ablest papers in the Confederacy. He brings to the discharge of his duties a mind well filled with classic and legal lore, and a thorough acquaintance with the political history of the country; while hi powers as a writer are known to be inferior to no man in the South.

Gol. McRak will make his debut in tha Elitorial columns of The Confederate in tomorrow morning's issue.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA .- Vari ous rumors have been affoat in this city, for a day or two past relative to movements below. but nothing that is proper to make public a present, has yet transpired. We have an intelligent, well-informed correspondent in tha section, who will keep us posted up promptly and regularly with the state of affairs in that section. A note from him, received on yester day, says:

I am in possession of some very importation information, which it would not be prudent to communicate for publication at this time.-Suffice it to say, however, than an important military movement is on foot down here. You shall hear from me in due time. I shall endeavor to keep you posted with the news from this quarter."

We learn that Mr. Russ, Secretary of State. says he was not present at the meeting a Rogers' Store, as intimated by us on Saturday. We make the correction on the first opportunity. We heard from several persons that he was there, and presumed there was no inistak

It gives us pleasure to inform all interested in the success of The Confederate, that subscribers are rapidly pouring in upon us, and if they continue as they have begun, we shall double our circulation in two or three months. Let all the friends of the Southern Confederacy give us a helping band. -

Gen. Lee on the War.

A gentleman who has just arrived in Columbia, says the South- Carolinian, from Richmond. brings the cheering intelligence that General LEE, in conversation with a bevy of friends, recently, made the remark that, with 20,000 additional men in his army, and 40,000 additional troops in the army of General Johnston, we coul! whip all the Yankee tribes that may be brough against as. He further observed, that if the contest was prolonged until September next, and we should meet with no grave disastere. (which General Laz did not anticipate) the greatest crisis of the war would be successfully passed.

If these opinions of the great captain of the age be faithfully reported, they are wor hy tbe written in gold. We would hold them u; before the eyes of every man, woman and child in the Confederacy, and point to them a to a day star. 60,000 men more, and oue struggle over! The very thought makes the heart leap for joy. And now, men, to the work of strengthening the army. Gather up the absentces, officers as well as privates; cultivate your felds and prepare for heavy crop bring down the prices of the extortioner; cease for the nonce the giddy race for wealth; stand by the Government in its effort to reduce the currency; let us once more have spontaniety of action-strong, determined, fervent acti--and the next spring will, in all probabilit see the Degiuning of our glorious end.

Already the busy note of preparation is sound ing. Ring it across the land. Rally in hear and rally in person. Our armies, though not small, are in splendid health and spirits-full of life and hope. The enemy are massing all their gigantic powers for a final throw of the dice. Millions are pouring out in bounties, and hirelings, such as they are, will confront with their superior numbers our brave boys on the field. But Providence has been with us in the past. and Heaven will not desert our cause if we but deserve its blessings, while we struggle for the right. The North chafes under its already immense burden; the approaching national eletion there is destined both to weaken and revolutionize, and chaos promises to come again. Let us hope, then, for success. United we can never be overwhelmed. Our strength is unabated, our resources undiminished, our all involved in the contest. Let our people provtrue to themselves and their past : mant the ramparts for a final struggle, and we shall make good the prediction of Gen. LEE-that before the dawn of another year the flag of victory will wave over a free and independent Confederacy.

A dispatch from Quebec, Canada, says Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, and thirteen rebels. mostly escaped officers from Johnson's island and Camp Douglas, left here this morning by the Grand Trunk railroad for Reviere du Leup, to take the overland route to Halifax.

General Vance and his brigade, which were captured near Knoxville have arrived at Nash-

The Standard and the Confederate The last Standard pays its respects to the Confederate in a heavy column, nearly, of editorial, in which it essays to correct what it is pleased to term some mistatements of the Contederate. In the multiplicity of duties incident to setting our new establishment in order and which necessarily occupied much of our time, our notice of the Standard in our last issue, was hurried and brief. We promised to return to the subject. . We have since read the article of the Standard more at our leisure and now see no cause to change what we said in our last, either as to the fact or the inferences that we drew from them.

The Standard seems to approve the rule which we announced in the outset as the one by which we intended to be governed in onr editorial conduct, and promises on his part to adhere to it; yet, strange to say, before the ink was dry which recorded the promise, it is found breaking it in the same article. We fear the Standard cannot help it.

"I know the right, and I approve it too, Abhor the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue. The Standard denounces whole classes of its fellow-citizens, and calls them "Destructives" -"original secessionists," &c., and who he offensively says, constitute nine-tenths of the skulkers and deserters from the army. We are sure that nobody but the Standard believes this to be true. But such is the force of evil habit when indulged in to excess. It is this inveterate habit of tde Standard that has work" ed so much mischief and made us a divided, instead of a united people.

But the Standard is further pleased to commend these skulkers and deserters; who, he says, promised to fight but have not done so to the special attention of the Confederate as perhaps "a word from us," (meaning that we are their friends,) "may have a good effect." And yet the Standard had just said it badnever been the first to begin personalities with a cotemporary, but had uniformly acted on the defensive in this respect. . We might, if we chose to do so, retaliate this fling of the Standard, about promises to fight at one period of the contest and no stomach for it at another, but we prefer not to do so, for reasons already given. We think, however, that we understand the purpose of the Standard, so far as the Confederate is concerned : It wants to play off the same kind of tactics upon us that it has attempted upon every one who opposes its schemes, whatever they may be-he is forthwith denounced as a "Destructive"and that, it is thought, will speedily finish

If a newspaper, whatever may have been its antecedents, though its editors have been sitting honorable peace," we need not add a word on the very front seats of the political synagogue in which the Standard claims to be a sort of high priest, ventures from a sense of duty to question the wisdom of its plans or the justice of its course in relation to public affairs, and gets the better of the Standard in the argument, there is one never failing resource left, and which it always uses-it undertakes to give its adversary the cour de grace, by charging that it has gone over to the " Destructives."

This is what the Standard thinks, perhaps, it will do for us. We hope, however, The Confedorate has vitality enough to survive even such a terrible blow. We shall endeavor to keep on the even tenor of our way, neither turning to the right nor the left. We shall stand by the Confederate cause and the men who sustain that cause, and we care not by what names they have heretofore been called. or by what names the Standard may chose to call us or them hereafter.

The Standard ought to know that the time has passed, by when this mode of disposing of its adversaries could be successfully used. Of the Press in this State, we know of but three or four papers that have sustained the course of the Standard in its peace meeting and Convention movements. Have all others gone over to the " Destructives?" Of the Press outside of North Carolina, can the Standard mention one paper that has approved its course ? From one end of the country to the other, there has been one united voice of condemnation of it, as every one knows that is at all conversant with the

This of itself is a most significant fact, and one well worthy of consideration by the people of this State. Are all the papers in the country, but three or four wrong, and those thee or four in the right? And yet the Standard is eternally claiming, for effect, that an overwhelming majority of the people of this State is with that paper. We do not believe a word of it. The issue has not hitherto been fairly made in the State. When it has been. and it is fully understood, we have no fear for the result. It is idle, worse than idle, to say that the peace meetings last year and the convention movement this, originated with the people. Both had their origin here in the city of Raleigh. The Standard sounded the first note for the peace meetings, and we all know how that note was responded to, and stereotyped resolutions of the same tenor, adopted in the same day, in counties remote from each other, and thus making it patent, that these resotutions came from one common fountain, and that common fountain was Raleigh. These meetings ceased after the Congressional elections, but not until great and lasting mischief had been done at home

and abroad. Just about the rise of the last Legislature, it began to be whispered about that it had been resolved upon by the same class of politicians, in and out of the Legislature, to agitate the question of calling a Convention preparatory to a meeting of the Legislature again in the month of May next. Not a word, however, was said about it publicly. The Legislature adjourned, and the members went quietly home. Not long after, the Standard, in an editorial of about half a dozen lines, expressed the opinion that the only way to save slavery in the State was, to call a Conwell known here, the ball was set in motion, and meetings were started, just as the peace ning work of a parcel of artful politicians, with cut and dried resolutions prepared beforehand of which the people were originally as innocent as a babe unborn.

We know that in making this statement we shall be charged by the Standard with calling in question the intelligence of the people, and making an attack upon the Conservative party, as he chooses to call his friends. Neither the one nor the other. We profess to be one of the people, as well as the Editor of the Standard, and have fully as much respect for them as he has; but we should not deal with them caudidly nor honestly, did we not say, that they are sometimes deceived and misled by those who pretend most respect for them, and that those who seek to win their confidence by fulsome flattery, are generally those who are least to be trusted. Neither do weintend to charge this movement upon the Conservative party. The Standard would have itself regarded as the very embodiment of that party-but it will find, itself mistaken in this Conventions movement. The press of the State, we have already stated, is against it, and it will find that thousands upon thousands of true men whom he seeks to rally by raising aloft a party flag, will not follow it, when an attempt is made to lead them into this dangerous movement-for dangerous it is, to the peace and liberty of the country.

A few days ago the Standard was outskoken for the State, in a certain contingency. taking her own affairs into her own hands"in other words, going out of the Confederacy -declaring that North Carolina was the keystone of the arch. and that if she withdrew, the whole would fall. Latterly it has moderated a littie. Did the Standard discover that its former position would not do? It says now " we have already stated as one of the people, why we favor a convention." As one of the people 'also, may we ask the Standard what its friends mean to do in Convention, or whether be is able or willing to tell us? them, some of its associates here have declared We hink the Standard must know that many of their intention to secede, and set up North Carolina as an independent State: while others do not hesitate to declare their attachment to the old flag and perference for the old Union. In doing so the last named show more candor, at least, than the others-the former however is warned forearmed." As to the pretence that this movement is designed to bring about " an to what the Standard so forcibly said on the 10th August 1861, and which we repeat as

"The South cannot make overtures for she is fighting for existence and, any offer on her part to treaty would be considered a sign of weakness and fear. All she asks is to be let alone. She is not let alone as long as the foot of an enemy is on the soil of the Confederate States, and just-so long as a single enemy is on her soil, just so long will she fight. This is as little as she can do. If she were to offer less to her enemies or attempt to do less, she would be unworthy of the spirit and manhood

But some how or other "a change has come o'er the spirit of his dreams." Will the Standard explain? The Standard has said the people of North Carolina will never accept of the infamous terms offered by Abraham, Lincoln. Does the following resolution. adopted by an overwhelming majority by the Yankee House of Representatives, ho'd out better terms or promise a more favorable solution of the difficulty?

We copy from the New York Herald of the Mr. Baldwin (rep.), of Mass., submitted the

Whereas, the organized treason having its heada arters at Richmond, exists in defiant violation of the Federal Constitution, and has no claim to be treated otherwise than as an outlaw; and whereas, this Richmond combination. of conspirators and traitors can have no rightful authority over the people of any portion of the national Union, and no warrant for assuming control of the political destiny of the people of any State or section thereof, and ho warrant but that of conspiracy and treason for any assumption of authority whatever,

Resolved, That any proposition to negotiate with the rebel leaders at Richmond, sometimes restoration of loyalty and order in those portions of the republic which have been disorganized by the rebellion, is, in effect, a proposition to recognize the ringleaders of the rebellion as entitled to represent and bind the loyal citizens of the United States, whom they oppress, and to give countenance and support to the pretensions of conspiracy and treason and, therefore, every such proposition should be rejected without hesitation or delay.

Mr. Cox (opp.) of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to. The resolution was then adopted, yeas 89,

If not, do the Standard and its friends propose that North Carolina shall take matters into her own hands and open negotiations with the Yankee Government, or the Yankee States separately? If so, what is to become of that provision in the Confederate Constitution which declares that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation"-and that other nor shall any State enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power." They profess to be great sticklers the Constitution and laws, and the strict observance of them. Do not the Standard and its friends regard the Constitution of the Confederate States "as the supreme that similar provisions are contained in the Constitution of the United States. So the whole thing, were there no ulterior purposes entertained by the movers, is impracticable and we say, "forewarned, forearmed."

THE YANKER NEWBERN TIMES -So friend has sent us a copy of this paper, of Jan. 16, in which we find four articles copied from the N. C. Standard—one of which is the notoficus article in which he Bundard threatened that in certain events, "the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands and will proceed, in Convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and privileges." The italies are as we find them in the Yankee Times.

In the same pa, er that approves and endorses the Standard's articles by copying them, we find the following Yankee editorial:

NOBTH CAROLINA AS A FREE STATE. - That North Carolina is destined to take her place, sooner or later, among the Free States of this Union, is foreshadowed with a certainty that will admit of no doubt.

Wherever the Federal Flag floats in the Eastern part of the State, Slavery has been utterly demolished. Any attempt now made to expose the form of a negro for sale within our Military lines, would be looked upon as an act of atrocity not to be tolerated for a

What is particularly gratifying about this matter, is, that numbers of native North Carolinians who have lost their slaves by the stern logic of events, seem to be entirely reconciled with the change.

alt is a very common remark among them, that "they knew Slavery had received its death blow the moment they heard the National Flag had been fired on at Fort Sumter." They are not taken by surprise. Those of them whose patriotism and love of Country is stronger than their love of Siavery, now seem ready to welcome the fires of freedom which have been kindled. The change of sentiment with thein, although sudden, seems to be deep seated and thorough. They see distinctly that the peculiar institution has fallen, never to rise again, and they now look forward with new hope and expectation to the future.

In view of these facts, let us ask what is the true line of policy for these men to pursue in the future? It seems to us that the away is clear, and that every consideration of wisdom should stimulate them to vigorous action in bringing North Carolina back into the Union as a Free State as soon as possible;

Let the former non-slaveholder who has given up slavery, now unite heartily and cordially with those of his own race who never owned a slave, in ridling the State, as far as can be done, of every vestage of the blighting and accursed institution.

Who can calculate the vast benefits which must inevitably flow in upon North Carolina when she takes the grand moral and social political position which everything inditates

We ask the people of North Carolina, and especially the non-slave-holders, carefully to consider this artful and insidious appeals to their supposed prejudices, prepared by the hands of a vile Yankee, whose Government and officers in the army, cabinet, Congress, and every where, have visited upon non slaveholders as well as others, their direst vengeance whenever they have had an opportunity to wreak it. And having thus considered, we ask them if they are prepared to see North Carolina a free State, where "a negro is as geod as a white man, if not a little better, as the Abolition Government declares, of which this Yankee Times is the mouth, piece. Are they willing to see negroes placed not only on a political but social equality with them-to have them visit their families-make love to their daughters-eat at their tables with their wives and children, and be allowed to expect and claim the hospitalities and privileges that they award only to such white men as they respect and have confidence in?

If they are not willing to see such a state of. things in North Carolina, we warn them to beware how they suffer themselves to be led astray by these panderings to their supposed prejudices against the institution of slavery. We know there are those who will say that no such amalgamating social privileges will be exepected or allowed. We warn them in time not to be deceived. As sure as North Carolina secedes from the Southern Confederacy, she will be compelled to unite with the Yankee Union, be her people ever so much opposed to it, or she will be crushed to death by the brutality and outrages of Yan? kee soldiers upon her citizens-upon her fair women, inn cent children, and decrepid old age. And before and after the event of reunion, will come "the vast benefits" which this Yankee editor says "must inevitably flow in upon North Carolina, when she takes the

which he desires she should do. Beware, ye who have wives and daughters, and who would protect them from an insult called the "authorities at Richmond," for the | such as is indicated by this Yankee scoundrel -beware, we say, how you are seduced or deceived into the espousar of any cause that will, as this Yanke editor expresses it, "inevitably" subject your loved and cherished ones to the disgrace and contamination of having negroes placed on a social as well as political equality with them.

grand moral and social political position"

We know the very thought makes the blood boil in a Southern man's veins, and he feels that he would visit condign annishment upon the black scoundrel that would thus intrude himself upon the sacred precints of his home circle. But let them remember that the negro would have his Yankee friends here to protect him, and that one look of his wool being hurt, would bring down upon the white man doing so, all the savage Rocity and violence that he has visited already in North Carolina, even upon ladies, because they wou'd not recieve the attention of negroes and allow them to escort them on the streets --This they have done in Elizabeth City and other places where they have possession.

We would fain appeal to the Standard to look this matter plainly in the face-to divest itself of the prejudices and hostilities that have law of the land?" If not, let them remember | turned it aside from its former high and patriotic course, and give its strongest influence to the saving of North Carolina from impending ruin. It boasts of its great influence with the people—we appeal, again, to it, to let it be delusive. Let no man be deceived. Again exerted to save our people, our women and children, and our entire citizenship from the - Whig.

ditied, moral and social degradation to ch they shall be subjected in the event of Yankas rule in North Carolins. God knows our State has need in this har hour of peril and danger, of the services of all her citizens to shield her from the machinations of our vile abolitism enemies, and we know of no one who could more effectually contribute to this result tham the Standard.

NORTH CABOLINA TROOPS .- The troops known as Whitford's Battalion have been organized into a regiment and will hereafter be known, as the 67th regiment N. C. troops. The following are the field officers; Col. John N. Whitford; Lieut. Col. Rufus W. Wharton of 1st Battalion sharpshooters; Major Edward Whitford.

The troops commanded by Col. J. W. Hinton, and Major Edwards, in the Chowan country. have been organized into the 68th regiment N. C. troops. The following are the field officers: Col. James W. Hinton, Lieut. Col. Edward C. Yellowley : Major, Joseph J. Edwards.

Lient-Col. George Wortham, of Granville, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 50th regiment, vice J. A. Washington, resigned, and Major John C. Vanhook, of Person, promoted to Lieut. Col. vice Wortham promoted.

Lieut. Col. John E. Brown, of Mecklenburg, has been promoted to Colonel of the 42d regiment N. C. troops, vice Gibbs, and Major Charles W. Bradshaw, of Davidson, has been promoted to Lieut-Col., vice Brown, promoted.

[For the Confederate. Gen. Morgan at Hilisboro.

When the train arrived at Hillsboro, on Friday afternoon last, a large crowd, principally composed of ladies, was assembled to great him. The great partizan leader of the West has certainly not met in all his travels with a warmer welcome. He was introduced to the assemblage in appropriate terms, and responded, briefly, that he felt deeply grateful for the attention shown him, and expressed the hope that his future career might testify that he was not whelly unworthy of it. The General thei desconded from the platform and went through the crowd of ladies, shaking their hands and kissing the Misses. The fair daughters of the old North State vied with each other in doing honor to the gallant warrior. To a question from one of the ladies, as to whether our future military ope a ions would result in triemph to our cause, the General'said: "The ladies are all right, and as. long as they remain right, the cause will pros-

Another lady asked his opinion as to the treatment which Union men at the South could receive at the hands of the Yankees in case of our subjugation. He replied with emphasis-"If we are whipped, no distinction | tion them here. Master B. is, at present, the between union men and war men will be shown. We will all alike be involved in antter-ruin. I know the character of a Yankee

well enough to assure you of that."

This reception of Morgan at Hillsboro' and at other points in North Carolina, shows that rfectly sound on the great questhis State tion of a our independence, and reflects atriotic people. The croakers honor u n must stand aside. The good old ever desert her Southern nd by them to the last, notsisters, bi machinations of certain politicians . who live by fauning the flames of dis-

We received no Northren mail on Friday night last, and the cars on Saturday night only brought the mail due on Friday night. Weare therefore without the Richmond papers of Saturday when we go to press with this paper. We glean the following from those of Friday:

SPIRIT OF THE ARMY .- The best evidence (savs the Examiner) we have of the spirit of the army is the alacrity with which the troops are reenlisting. This fact means more than all the assertions we obtain of the enthusiasm. devotion and other metaphysical attributes of the soldiers in the field. We have something practical in these displays of unstinted courage, and, what is better, patriotic per-

The following disputch was received yesterday, but one of several instances, some of them already mentioned, of unanimous re-enlistment, by whole regiments and brigades: General S. Cooper, .

Adjutant and Inspector General: "General: General Robert D. Johnston's North Carolina Brigade re-enlisted this morn. ing for the war. [Signed] "J. FORNEY JOHNSTON, A. A. G."

THE WAR NEWS .- The rumors circulated for some days past of the evacuation of Knoxville by the Yankees derived some consistency yesterday from the personal accounts quefficers recently from Longstreet's lines. These consider the evacuation as highly probable, and relate the additional circumstance that a large Yankee train was reported to have passed through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. It is supposed that the evacuation was occasioned by the enemy's want of supplies at Knoxville. and it is not attributed to any military strategy. The New York Herald of the 26th instant discredits the advance of Longstreet, and says that the authorities at Washington had no information of any such movement; but this circumstance is not inconsistent with the evacuation of Knoxville on account of the enemy's distress for supplies. Of course, if it has been evacuated, no time will be lost in occupying it with our forces and seruing a position, the obvious and great importance of which is that it immediately threatens Grant's flank, - Examiner.

FLAG OF TRUCK BOAT .- A flag of truce boat, Major Mulford commanding, with three surgeons, one chaplain, Mrs. Gen. G. W. Smith, Mrs. Major Norris, Mrs. Capt. Davidson, Mrs. Mead, Mrs. John West and son, of Kentucky, Mrs. F. J. Cooper and child, of Norfolk, Mrs. E. Graves and two children, of Norfolk, Mrs. Baker, Major Jones, two Enquirer correspondents, and ten tons of freight, arrived at City Point on Wednesday evening. Col Ould was requested to meet Major Mulford, and will leave hore this morning in the steamer Shultz for that purpose .-

Congressional .- The House has passed a bill to exempt persons who have, or may hereafter, furnish supplies for the use of the army and navy, by the advice, and consent of the Secretary of War, from the operations of the bill which prohibits trading with any port or place in possession of the enemy; also, a bill to establish a military court in North Carolina. The House also unanimously adopted a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Beauregard, and the officers and men of his commana, for their gallant and successful defence of Charleston."

From the Jackson Mississipping

A Brave Missouri Boy. At no time since the beginning of this revelution has true patriotism and genuine chivalry shone out from our ranks so brightly as at the present; and nothing can illustrate more forcibly the truth of this assertion than the following incidents connected with the service of a gallant young soldier of the Missouri army:

At the opening of the campaign in Misson-Charles Bowman, a youth of but fifteen summers, inspired by the principles of patriotism becoming men of maturer years, and fully comprehending the great issues involved in our present struggle, volunteered as a private in the command of Gen. McCollough, more favorably known by the soubriquet of "Old B.b." and participated in four of the most bloody and sanguine battles which have taken place since the first shot was fired at Charleston our independence.

During the siege of Port Hudson, it became necessary for the outside authorities to communicate with the gaerison, and Mats r Bawman was selected to bear the important despatches to Gen. Gardner, which could only be accomplished by strategy, peril and daring.— Having reached Waterproof, on the Mississippi River, he secured a plank, with the assistance of which he floated through the enemy's feet, and directly under the guns of the Hartford. After having spent several hours on his floating plank, he became chilled, and so close was he to the enemy's sentinels that he was obliged to rest his chin upon the . plank, to prevent the chattering of his teeth from betraying his presence under the bow of the ship.

Arriving at his destination, and realizing that he was surrounded by friends whose hearts were true as Southern steel, the recent dangers were momentarially, forgotten, and amidst the shouts and acclamations of his brave companions in arms, he modes by -handed the gallant and invincible Gen. Frank Gardeer the despatches entrusted to his care. From the exposure incidental to his perilous undertaking, he is now suffering a severe affliction of the eyes, which temporarily inca-pacitates him for field service, which is the ultinatum of his desires and the height of his

We state this simple incident as a just tri oute to the moral worth and genuine patriotism infused into the heart of every true Southern bosom. Would to high Heaven that the poor, miserable creatures those Shylocks and vampyres, who are feeding and fattening upon the necessities of suffering soldiers' families, while their fathers and husbands are baring their brave breasts to Yankee bullets to protect their ill-gotten gains, could have but a single spark of the patriotice fire which burns so brightly upon the altars of this youthful so!dier's true heart. Many other incidents worthy of note have occurred in Master Bown history, but space will not permit us to no guest of Capt. DeHaven, whose name is a household word with all who hope to enjoy Southern-liberty and who appreciate sympathy. In a few days he goes to Mobile, where under the treatment of Dr. Beard, a skillful oculist, he will undergo an operation for the restoration of his sight. As a-just and suitable reward for his gallant services in our common cause, we ardently hope that a long, bright and happy life-may be realized by this brave Missouri boy.

From the South Carolinian. Sonnet .-- By Paul II. Hayne. ON HEARING CERTAIN PERSONS HINT AT THE POSSI-

Grush the base word, though only bird or breeze May catch its tremulous import! What! are we So dwarfed in soul, so steeped in infamy, Our hearts succumb to craven fears like these?

No l but a voice, deep as the conquering sea's— A voice that bids each traitorous thought "be Proclaims the nation's firm, concentred will, Winged for the goal of their high liberties.

From mountain fastness to the ocean waves, Its mighty echo rolls! The lowland pine

Bends to the thunder of its wrath divine; And ev'n methinks the dust in hero graves, Stirred by that voice of vengeance and of ire, Leaps into life, touched by its spell of fire !

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!!

I will pay fifty (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Hog Bladders. They must be well cleansed and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together and sent to me by Express. When 25 or more are sent at a time, I will pay the freight R. B. SAUNDERS,

dec, 12-d6w Chapel Hill, N. C Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 1 month and send

New Advertisements.

ENROLLING OFFICE,) 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C. OXFORD, January 27, 1864.

In Obedience to General Orders No. 1, 1 Commandant of Conscripts Raleigh, January 20 1864, Militia and county Enrolling officers will notify all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county seats of their respective counties at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45. whether previously exempted or not.

All those residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisburg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days

of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 52d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashyille, on the 26th, 27th and 29th days of February, and 1st day of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th cays of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of

March, 1864. All those residing within the limits of the 44d Regiment N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of All those residing within the limits of the 45th

Regiment N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hil sboro, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days o Ail those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. D., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2c, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regt N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court Hopse in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118 th Regiment N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.

THOS. F. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon Chairman Examining Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.

W. H. DAVIS M. D., A. LANDIS, Ja., Enrolling Officer 5th Congressional District N. C.